

HENRY WATERHOUSE THE MAN FOR THE SENATE

Takes Dillingham's Place On The Ticket.

POPULAR CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS

Hawaiian Born and Well Liked By all He Will be Strong Candidate.

Henry Waterhouse has been chosen by the joint convention of the committees of the Fourth and Fifth Districts to run on the Republican Senatorial ticket in place of B. F. Dillingham, whose failure to register disqualified him from being a candidate.

This action was taken yesterday afternoon at Republican headquarters. The vote for Mr. Waterhouse was unanimous. He was considered the fittest man in the Republican party to take Mr. Dillingham's place. The discussion over the question occupied more than an hour. It was proposed to put some one on the ticket who would appeal to the native voter and nominations were called for of any men whom the committeemen could think of, but Mr. Waterhouse was the only candidate voted for.

The record of Mr. Waterhouse in the past, and in the various elections he has taken part in as a candidate for the legislature was brought up. Those who knew him best stated that he was esteemed by the Hawaiians as their friend and that he did much for them, especially in church and practical work, helping them whenever they were in want. In other words those who proposed Mr. Waterhouse's name said that he was always welcome in the Hawaiian's hut in any part of the Island.

The name of Curtis P. Iaukea was suggested in the beginning of the discussion, but was dropped upon the recommendation of Judge Kaulukou and C. B. Wilson, both stating that Mr. Iaukea had expressly signified his desire to be kept off the ticket, as he did not wish to enter politics as a candidate for office.

James H. Boyd called the joint meeting to order. A. G. M. Robertson gave the report of the committee appointed to procure an opinion from the Supreme Court as to the eligibility of B. F. Dillingham to appear on the Republican ticket. He stated that Mr. Andrews had informed him that Mr. Dillingham was not registered. This, in conjunction with the decision of the Supreme Court, disqualified him from running for the legislature. There was no possibility of his returning to Honolulu before October 25, and this would effectually bar him out. With regard to the law in the matter Mr. Robertson said of the opinion that the Supreme Court decision settled the matter beyond any doubt.

Upon motion of George R. Carter the report of the committee was adopted. Mr. Carter also moved that the committee proceed to the election of a substitute, which was carried.

Dr. Burgess placed in nomination the name of Henry Waterhouse.

Clarence Crabbe placed in nomination the name of Col. C. P. Iaukea, as "a native Hawaiian." He stated that Col. Iaukea would be back in time to vote. Furthermore he was registered as a voter.

Judge Kaulukou arose to state that he had had a conversation with Col. Iaukea in which he had said very emphatically that he would not accept a nomination for the legislature. "Leave my name out altogether," was the Colonel's parting injunction. He desired to keep out of active politics.

C. B. Wilson reiterated Mr. Kaulukou's statement. Iaukea's main reason for declining a nomination was that he would not be here to work for himself and make a personal campaign. Furthermore the Colonel's wife was very much opposed to his entering politics and he had agreed not to dabble at all.

George R. Carter realized the high standing of Curtis Iaukea among the Hawaiians, but doubted the feasibility of appointing a man as a candidate who could not be on hand to conduct his own campaign. Curtis Iaukea had declined a nomination but urged the committee to appoint Mr. Dillingham.

"I believe Mr. Waterhouse will run as strongly with the natives as Iaukea," said Mr. Carter. "He is a staunch Republican. He is well known in the native district on the other side of the Island. I do not know of a man who would have more strength in this community than Mr. Waterhouse. I came here today with a feeling that there would be unanimity on the name of Mr. Waterhouse, and I hope there'll be no split."

Mr. Crabbe did not know that Mr. Waterhouse's name had been decided upon as the candidate. He had not been told of it at all.

Lorrin Andrews favored a full discussion of the subject.

With the consent of his second, Mr. Crabbe withdrew the name of Curtis Iaukea.

An executive session discussion followed for several minutes on a question of great moment to the success of the Republican party. The result seemed satisfactory to the members of the



Henry Waterhouse, Republican Candidate for Senator.

committee as the name of Henry Waterhouse was made more prominent than ever in the subsequent discussion. Crabbe wanted the election to take place at once, as the ticket needed correction before being sent broadcast over the island. The printers were waiting on the committee to make a decision, and electioneering was being materially retarded.

The names of several gentlemen proposed in the executive session brought up a question in Colonel Jones' mind. He wanted the committee to be perfectly sure of the proposed candidates' political standing. Andrews favored immediate action. The papers were full of controversies over the Senatorial election, and the opposing parties were making campaign material of it. He wanted the committee to come to a solution.

It was stated to the committee that Robert Lewers, John Ena, Mark Robinson and William Auld had declined to be nominated in place of Mr. Dillingham.

Mr. Boyd referred to a statement made by a member that even if the Republican party was defeated at the polls in November they would be stronger for the next campaign.

"I don't think so," said the chairman emphatically. "This is the time for us to establish the Republican party in Hawaii. Now and at no other time. If we lose this election the Republican party is lost. We must work and work with a will. A candidate that is near to the natives is the man we must substitute for Mr. Dillingham. I have no objections to Mr. Waterhouse. I think he is a strong man."

Carter agreed with the chairman. He wanted action. He wanted the campaign to ball. T. McCants Stewart thought it would be a mistake for the committee to adjourn to "think it over." In the absence of the suggestion of a strong man, he would favor adjourning, but as Mr. Waterhouse had been

placed in nomination, he thought the committee should go ahead and elect him.

Mr. Wolf moved the nominations be closed, which was done. Clarence Crabbe moved that the nomination of Henry Waterhouse be made unanimous, and that the secretary be instructed to cast such a ballot. This was seconded by Judge Kaulukou. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice, and Secretary Concy cast the ballot for Henry Waterhouse as Senatorial candidate from the Third Senatorial District in place of Dillingham.

Chairman Boyd appointed Dr. G. Waldo Burgess, George R. Carter and Mr. Kelki as a committee to wait upon Mr. Waterhouse and notify him of his election as the Senatorial candidate. They went at once to Mr. Waterhouse's residence and informed him of their mission.

He accepted the nomination.

CAME NEAR DYING.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different remedies, but to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make!'" This remedy is for sale by all druggists and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hawaiian Territory.

TRADE WITH UNCLE SAM

The Record of Hawaii's Commerce.

FIGURES NOT OBTAINABLE

San Francisco Merchants, Considering it Coastwise Business, Refuse Statistics.

Bradstreet's has the following regarding Hawaii in its September number: "According to late advices the people of the United States are likely to be deprived of some much-desired information regarding the commerce of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands. The recent act of Congress, which extended to these Islands practically all of the laws of the United States, is construed as rendering the commerce between the United States and the Islands 'coastwise' in its character. The laws with reference to the gathering of statistics of our commerce require importers and exporters to file with the collectors of customs at the ports at which their goods enter, or at which they leave the country, a specific statement of the quantity and value of each article imported or exported. The law does not require, however, this detailed information with reference to goods passing from one port of the United States to another port of the United States. Taking advantage of this condition, merchants of San Francisco who are engaged in trade with the Hawaiian Islands are, according to the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, refusing to furnish to the collector at that point, regarding goods sent to or from the Hawaiian Islands, the general class of information which they have for years been furnishing, but from which they claim they are now exempt under the new conditions.

"The effect of this will be to deprive the Bureau of Statistics and the people of the United States at present, at least, of all information regarding the commerce with the Hawaiian Islands. This is to be regretted, because these Islands were places where the effect of annexation upon commerce with the territory annexed could be studied, since in the other territories brought into close relations with the United States conditions were not in our favor by reason of the war which had existed previous to or immediately following the new relationship. While the effect of our commerce with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands has been considerable, it has been difficult to determine what proportion of the growth was due to war conditions and what proportion to the new relations thus established. In the case of the Hawaiian Islands, however, no war conditions existed, either previous or subsequent to annexation, and the growth of the commerce with the United States may be attributed chiefly, if not wholly, to the close relations brought about by annexation, and the general business revival which followed that event.

"The growth of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands in the last few years, especially in the years 1899 and 1900, has been phenomenal. This growth is especially interesting in view of the new relationship which has been established with the Islands, and the marked

increase which accompanied the final determination of that event. In 1898 the exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands were \$4,711,417, and in 1899 were \$4,630,075, showing no growth from 1898 to 1899. In 1899 the imports into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands were \$4,711,417, and in 1898 were \$12,657,799, showing but a slight growth.

"The treaty of annexation was signed at Washington June 16, 1897, so that all the commerce of the fiscal year 1898 fell the effect of that step in the process of annexation. In that year the exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands were \$5,967,155, an increase of 27 per cent over 1897, when they amounted to \$4,699,075. The treaty was ratified July 7, 1898, and sovereignty over the Islands was formally transferred to the United States on August 12, 1898, thus bringing practically all of the fiscal year 1899 within the period following the complete annexation. The exports to the Hawaiian Islands in the fiscal year 1899 amounted to \$9,305,470, an increase of over 50 per cent. On the import side the year 1898 showed an increase of \$2,500,000 over 1897, and the year 1899 showed another increase of \$2,500,000 over 1898 and 1899.

"The following table shows the commerce between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands in the eleven years from 1890 to 1900:

IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES FROM HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1890	.....	\$12,312,968	1896	.....	11,737,704
1891	.....	13,895,597	1897	.....	13,887,799
1892	.....	8,075,882	1898	.....	17,187,350
1893	.....	9,146,967	1899	.....	17,831,463
1894	.....	10,065,317	1900	.....	20,707,903
1895	.....	7,988,661			

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.					
Year ending June 30—					
1890	\$4,711,417	1896	.....	\$ 3,985,707
1891	5,107,212	1897	.....	4,690,075
1892	9,974,688	1898	.....	5,967,155
1893	2,827,663	1899	.....	9,305,470
1894	3,306,187	1900	.....	13,509,149
1895	3,723,057			

"The above statement will terminate the record of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands unless those engaged in that commerce reconsider their determination to refuse, under the existing law, to give the Bureau of Statistics the necessary information regarding their shipments to and from the Islands."

HONOLULU'S HELP FOR GALVESTON

The Chamber of Commerce sent \$3,300 for the Galveston sufferers by the Australia yesterday.

The money was sent through Welch & Co., of San Francisco, and telegraphed from there to Governor Sayres of Texas.

The following is the list of subscribers to the fund: H. Hackfeld & Co., Castle & Cooke, Ltd., C. Brewer & Co., Alexander & Baldwin, W. G. Irwin & Co., F. A. Schaefer & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Lewers & Cooke, Bank of Hawaii, Bishop & Co., Claus Spreckels & Co., First National Bank, Wilder Steamship Company, Inter-Island Steamship Company, C. M. Cooke, H. May & Co., Ltd., T. May, Wilder & Co., Hyman Bros., Phillips & Co., The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., J. M. Dowsett, James A. Hopper, Henry Waterhouse & Co., Hustace & Co., Ltd., Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Lewis & Co., E. A. Cunha, E. O. Hall & Co., Ltd., Hoffschlaeger & Co., Ltd., Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., Hon. S. B. Dole, Union Feed Company, Mrs. Robert Halstead, George R. Carter, T. W. Hobron, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., J. R. Galt, E. McInerney, H. F. Wichman, Hawaiian News Company, T. G. Thrup, J. M. Webb, Wall, Nichols & Co., E. R. Jordan, Whitney & Marsh, Charles Hustace, W. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, J. M. Hewon, and Macfarlane & Co., Ltd.

Lamps

—OF—

EVERY KIND

PARLOR LAMPS,
LIBRARY LAMPS,
MUSIC ROOM LAMPS,
DINING ROOM LAMPS,
BEDROOM LAMPS,
BILLIARD ROOM LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
VERANDA LAMPS,
KITCHEN LAMPS,
NURSERY LAMPS,
YARD LAMPS,
STABLE LAMPS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS,
STORE LAMPS,
HOTEL LAMPS.

SEE THE DISPLAY

IN OUR LARGE WINDOW.

Among the specials are Dining-room Spring Extension Hanging Lamps, at \$3.00 each, and Parlor Fancy Table Lamps, \$1.25 each.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LTD.

KING STREET.

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.
Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stoves.
"Jewel" Stoves for wood and coal.
Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Eczema, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 24 and 48 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

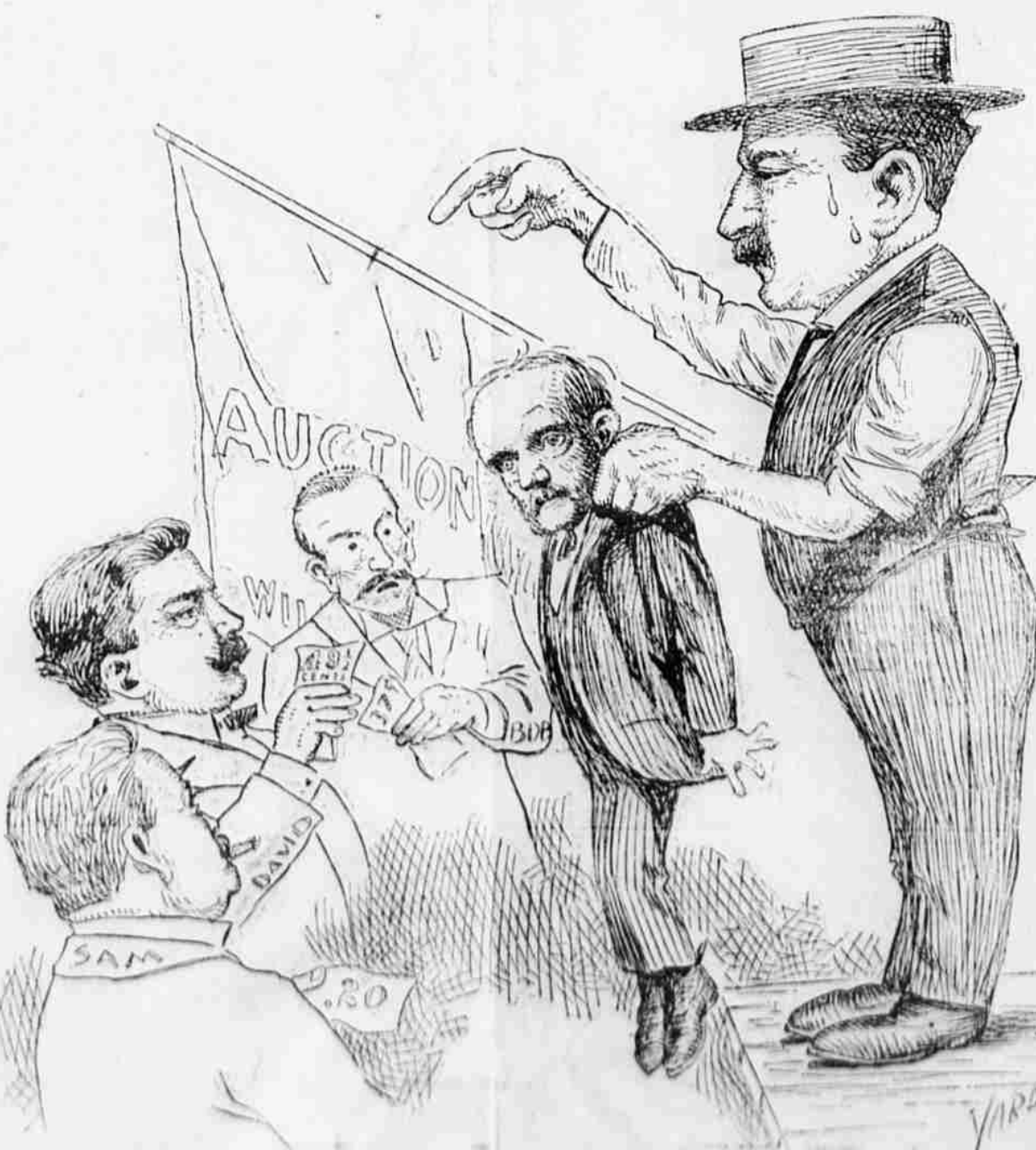
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes obtained by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.
SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



"Gentlemen, What Will You Bid for This Candidate?"